

MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Have YOU tried the

$130 Smith $130

MOTOR WHEEL

It can be attached to any ordinary Cycle.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

'Phone 37.

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No. 18,605. 號五零六百八千八萬－第 日三廿月一十年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 5TH, 1918. 禮拜六 號五月正年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

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BRANDY.

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OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

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SOLE AGENTS:

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

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A. LING & CO.,

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m. „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 a.m.... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 6.30 „ ... „ 15 „
6.30 „ to 8.30 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for pedal cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradors Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		9.36		3.20			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.44		11.10		4.35			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.45	5.20	5. 0	6.30	6.05
Sheung Shui	dep.		8.12	4.37	11.52		5.07	6.30	6.12
Fanling	dep.		8.18	4.41	11.56		5.10	6.40	6.17
Taipo Market	dep.		8.25	4.53	12.03		5.18	6.48	6.24
Taipo	dep.		8.33	4.56	12.11		5.53	6.51	6.31
Shatin	dep.		8.44	5.12	12.26		6.01		
Yaumati	dep.		8.56	5.25	12.36		6.15		
Hung Hom	dep.		9.02	5.33	12.42		6.20		
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.23	7.16	7.05

Sats. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats. Suns and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.15	4.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	1.28	1.48	2.50	5.13	4.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.33	10.33	1.32	1.52		5.22	4.56
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.38	1.58		5.27	4.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.54	10.52	1.48	2.00		5.33	5.11
Taipo	dep.	7.23	•	10.9	11.04	2.01	2.13		5.50	5.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25		5.56	5.27
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.22	11.17	2.14	2.34		6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	—	10.25	11.20	2.17	2.37		6.07	5.38
Shum Chun	arr.	7.48	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41		6.12	5.43
	dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	3.25	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.35	2.25	—	—	—	5.33	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.48	—	—

Sats. Suns and Public Holidays only. Wdys. and Sats. only. Wdys. and Sats. Excepted. Sats. Suns and Public Holidays Excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard. [201

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSU BISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	23 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1.	7,000 tons.	No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	„	460 feet.	„ 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	„	56 „	„ 66 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	„	22 „	„ 26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet	0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „	0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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Acting Local Manager.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[161

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TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
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14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141. [88

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East	$11.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover	$1.25
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	7.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	2.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter" by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus.	1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	0.50	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	0.50	Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Hongkong Hansard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	5.00	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893	1.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	Called Out; or the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	1.00
Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	Plan of the West River	1.00
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		Do. Peak	0.75
		Do. New Territory	0.75
		Power of Attorney Form	0.15
		Mail Tables for 1914, cloth bound	0.30
		Do. paper cover	0.20

G. P. O.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

[89

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-RANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR
Superintendent.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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THE VICTORIA HOTEL. CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.

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MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
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For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

[563

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

269

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL WEBER PIANOS

Artistic in finish, and combine perfection of touch with unequalled quality of tone.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS. [26-6

KNITTED TIES

In the following School Colours:

"Old Harrovians" "Old Bedfordians" "Old Etonians"

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"Old Cliftonians" "Old Cheltonians"

"Old Saloplans" "Old Malvernians" "Old Wellingtonians"

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Men's Wear Specialists,

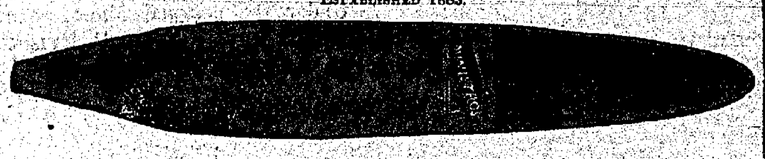
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[103

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



MINISTROS CIGARS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time.

In Boxes of 25 $4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

GENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

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STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

PAINS AFTER EATING
FLATULENCE
BILIOUSNESS
HEADACHES
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION
YIELD TO

By its gentle but efficient tonic action on the stomach, liver and bowels, Mother Seigel's Syrup puts these organs of digestion in a state of healthy activity; as a result you are then able to digest what you eat, and thus secure fresh stores of strength and vitality. Such is the experience of thousands of grateful users of this world-famous remedy, who testify that by its occasional use they now enjoy freedom from such distressing troubles as pains after eating, flatulence, biliousness, headache, constipation. Put it to the test for yourself to-day.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Lce.-Corpl. F. C. Goodman re-joined the Corps on 22nd Dec., 1917, and is posted to "B" Co., No. 3 Platoon.

Pte. F. J. Braga joined the Corps on 28th Dec., 1917, and is posted to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon.

The Administrative Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of Private H. M. Bain, "B" Co., on 29th Dec., 1917.

Pte. F. A. Coleman, "B" Co., is permitted to resign on being granted a Commission as Lieut. in the R.N.V.R., dated 2nd Jan., 1918.

Pte. E. H. Summers, "D" Co., resigned on 27th Dec., 1917.

Pte. J. O. Wiseman, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10th Dec., 1917.

Pte. W. J. W. Johnston, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 21st Dec., 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

Engineer Company—Dated 1st Jan., 1918.

Corpl. L. J. Blackburn to be Company Quarter-Master-Sergeant.

Corpl. J. R. Kynoch to be Sergeant.

Sapper W. N. Fleming to be Lance-Corporal.

Sapper J. McCormack to be Lance-Corporal.

Sapper J. B. Thompson to be Lance-Corporal.

TRANSFER.

Pte. H. Humphreys, "B" Co., is transferred to "D" Co., No. 2 Section, dated 28th Dec., 1917.

Sergt. J. H. Barrington, Engineer Co., is transferred to "B" Co., dated 2nd Jan., 1918.

LEAVE.

Spr. N. MacArthur, Eng. Co., is granted 2 months' leave, from 21st Dec., 1917.

Gr. J. Beatley, Arty. Co., is granted 21 days' leave, from 2nd Jan., 1918.

Pte. A. Mountain, Stretcher Bearer Section, is granted 3 months' leave, from 30th Dec., 1917.

Pte. N. D. Pullen, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, from 7th Jan., 1918.

Spr. T. Miller, Eng. Co., is granted leave from 31st Jan., 1918, to 30th Jan., 1918.

Pte. T. J. Fisher, Mounted Section, is granted 1 month's leave, from 8th January, 1918.

Spr. L. S. Straube, Eng. Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from 2nd Jan., 1918.

FIELD OPERATIONS—23RD DEC., 1917.

The following remarks by the General Officer Commanding China Command, are published for the information of all concerned:—

I was much pleased with the endurance shown by those members of the Hongkong Defence Corps who marched in all the way from Lowu to Kowloon Ferry, taking part in this Field Day on the way.

Medical Certificates for exemption from parade, etc., must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

DRESS.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking out dress.

All Warrant Officers' Jackets will have side pockets in future.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

An examination will be held early in April next.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.

A Communication drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.Os. of 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.Os. of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.Os. may attend if they so desire.

Infantry Training, 1914, Sections 1 to 35, will be practised.

LECTURE.

The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at Headquarters on Thursday, 10th inst., at 6.30 p.m., on Map Reading and Field Sketching.

All Officers and N.C.Os. of the Corps are invited to attend.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER COURSE.

Practices 1 and 2 will be fired at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 p.m. Medical Officers will attend to fire these practices.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES—AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 7th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 8th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full parade.

Thursday, 10th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Compay Layers' and Setters' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers' and Setters' Class only.

Friday, 11th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full parade.

Sunday, 13th inst.:—

Right and Left Half Companies. Subcalibre practice at Stonecutters. Full particulars will be issued later.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

4th to 11th inst.:—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyeemun. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.—Engine drivers at 5.30 p.m. Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—

Belchers, 2nd-Lt. Matthewman.
Lyeemun, Capt. James.
Stonecutters, Lieut. Hall.

Parades for Instruction.—Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sgts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.

Details of duties at Lyeemun from 2nd to 16th Jan., 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.Os. and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Monday, 7th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Standard Test No. 11 (Grouping with Min. Ammunition), at Kennedy Road Range, for all who have not passed their test. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 8th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. Section drill.

Wednesday, 9th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Section, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches

Friday, 11th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.Os. and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Monday, 7th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Standard Test No. 11 (Grouping with Min. Ammunition), at Kennedy Road Range, for all who have not passed this test. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evan-Jones.

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Docks, Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 8th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday, 9th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant:—

8 a.m. No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections), as detailed by C. S. M. Rattey), at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

(Dress for all Parades, Clean Fatigue.)

Monday, 7th instant:—

5.10 p.m. at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, men detailed by C. S. M. Duncan only, for completion of Part 1, of Table "C" of the Machine Gun Course.

Tuesday, 8th instant:—

7.10 a.m. at Kennedy Road Range. No. 3 Gun. Men detailed by Sergt. Petley only, for completion of Part 1 as above.

5.10 p.m. at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Men detailed by C. S. M. Duncan only, for completion of Part 1 of Table "C" of the Machine Gun Course.

Wednesday, 9th inst., and Thursday, 10th instant:—

5 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns. Men detailed by Sergt. Bannerman and other men detailed by O/c M. G. Company for completion of Part 1 as above. On these dates firing will commence at 4.30 p.m. and as many men as possible should be present at that time.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 7th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Standard Test No. 11 (Grouping with Min. Ammunition), at Kennedy Road Range, for all who have not passed this test. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 8th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday, 9th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 10th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Note.—Dummy Cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades.

Tuesday, 8th instant, and Friday, 11th instant:—

5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 8th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 7th instant:—

5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under C. S. M. Witchell, Sergt. Oxberry and Corporal Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping with Miniature Ammunition. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evan-Jones., Sergts. Edmonds and Meade will attend

"D" COMPANY.

Monday, 8th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergts. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

Friday, 11th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergts. Oxberry and Corporal Grimes will attend.

15.—DETAIL.

On duty to 10th instant inclusive "B" Company.
On duty 11th instant Mounted Section.
On duty 12th and 13th instant Machine Gun Company.
On duty 14th to 21st instant inclusive "A" Company.
Orderly Officer from 6th to 12th instant inclusive Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Officer from 13th to 19th instant inclusive Lieut. Rees.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, January 4th, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES—CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, January 7th.—All Recruits.

Tuesday, January 8th.—No. 2 Platoon. Also No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station).

Wednesday, January 9th.—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon, under Sergeant Major Roylance.

Thursday, January 10th.—No. 1 Section.

Friday, January 11th.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.

MUSKETRY—PART I.

The firing ordered for Sunday, January 6th, is postponed to Sunday, January 13th, when men detailed in Orders of December 28th-29th will attend.

Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons will attend in mufti at Headquarters Club on the following dates:—

Monday, January 7th.—No. 3 Platoon.
Friday, January 11th.—No. 4 Platoon.

TRANSFER.

Trooper 863 Samy is transferred to No. 2 Platoon as from this date.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH, A.S.P. and Adjutant.

Hongkong, January 4th, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, January 8th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Monday, January 7th:—

4.15 p.m. Recruits.—Squad Drill.

Wednesday, January 9th:—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, January 10th:—

4.15 p.m. Recruits.—Squad Drill.

Saturday, January 12th:—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

"A" Section.

Thursday, January 10th:—

1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, January 11th:—

4.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

"B" Section.

Monday, January 7th:—

4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Tuesday, January 8th:—

1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Thursday, January 10th:—

4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, January 11th:—

1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Members transferred to "A" Section will be medically examined at the Normal School on Monday, January 7th, between 1.20 p.m. and 2 p.m.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, January 11th:—

5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS
(Dist. Supt. in Charge of District).

Hongkong, January 5th, 1918.

LUKONG'S EVIDENCE DISBELIEVED.

Two Chinese woman and a man were charged with firing crackers at High Street without a permit at 11.45 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo.

Defendants denied that they fired the crackers, but said that some were thrown into their premises by the occupiers of the opposite block of houses.

Mr. J. R. Wood disbelieved the *lukong's* evidence and discharged defendants.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

EXPORTATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The Chinese accountant of s.s. *Paul Beau* was charged, on remand, with attempting to export $180 silver dollars to Canton without a permit.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant $25, in default, two months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

A Chinese, just returned from America, was charged with being in unlawful possession of 150 rounds of ammunition.

It was stated that the ammunition was found concealed amongst some food.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in fining defendant $30, remarked that it was evident defendant knew he was doing wrong.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM BANK OF CANTON.

A Chinese employed by the Bank of Canton was charged with the theft of $700, belonging to the Bank.

Mr. A. Preston watched the case on behalf of the Bank.

Defendant stated that he was given $700 in bank-notes to be changed into silver by the cashier of the bank. He, lost $500, and, being afraid of the consequences, did not attend office.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Monday.

DRUNK AND VIOLENT.

A well-dressed Chinese was charged with being drunk, creating a disturbance, and committing an assault.

Sergeant Murphy said that defendant, who was quite drunk, assaulted a Chinese woman at Yaumati on Thursday night. On another woman interfering defendant assaulted her also. A Chinese *lukong* who was sent to arrest defendant was struck on the head. It was with great difficulty that defendant was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $25.

THEFT FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

A Chinese employed at the Taikoo Dockyard was charged with stealing two brass scuttle-nuts, the property of the Dockyard.

An Indian watchman stated that defendant was searched while going out of the Dockyard, and the articles were found concealed underneath his jacket.

Defendant said he was going into the workshop to put back the scuttle-nuts, which he had forgetfully removed, when he was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

THEFT OF SUGAR.

A Chinese, employed at the China Sugar Refinery, was charged with stealing 1½ lbs. of sugar, the property of the Refinery.

An Indian watchman said he stopped the defendant as he was going through the Refinery gates carrying a pan containing hot rice and sugar. Defendant, becoming scared, dropped the pan and tried to escape, but was arrested by another watchman.

Defendant stated that he collected the sugar from the floor and put it into his pan of rice to sweeten it.

Mr. John Rodgers, assistant manager of the Refinery, said that no permission had been granted to any *employé* to collect scattered sugar from the floor.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $10, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF COAL.

Two Chinese woman, part owners of a coaling junk, were charged with stealing 1,730 lbs. of coal.

Sergeant Murphy stated that the junk, belonging to the defendants, was engaged by a coal contractor to transfer 200 tons of coal from a Japanese vessel, which had arrived from Saigon, to the godowns. On the coal being unloaded at the godowns nearly 1,730 lbs. were discovered to be missing. The junk was searched and the coal was found concealed underneath the sleeping quarters of the defendants.

Defendants denied all knowledge of the theft. They said that they were celebrating a marriage feast at Yaumati, and were not responsible for anything their *lokis* might have done.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday next, fixing bail at $100 for the first defendant and $25 for the second defendant.

PREACHING WHAT HE DID NOT PRACTICE.

A Chinese preacher was charged with disorderly conduct, and using foul and abusive language, calculated to create a breach of the peace.

Trooper Sergeant Arnold said that at 8.15 p.m. on Thursday, while he was on duty in Ramsey Street, he observed defendant haranguing a dense crowd of Chinese, thereby obstructing vehicular traffic. Witness ordered the crowd to disperse, which they did, but as soon as he walked away the crowd reassembled in Wing Lok Street. Witness again ordered those assembled to move along, and though the crowd complied, the defendant did not. Witness then asked defendant whether he had any permission to preach in public streets, to which he replied with a string of filthy and abusive epithets, and told defendant to "make die." Witness dismounted from his horse and chased defendant, who tripping over a heap of metal, fell down and was arrested.

Defendant admitted preaching, but stated that he did not understand what complainant was trying to convey to him. He did not offer any resistance at all. On the other hand, he alleged that complainant whipped him.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-day.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

There was some very interesting billiards at the Soldiers' Club on Thursday evening, when the last two games between the 88th Co. and 83rd Co. R.G.A. were played. The 88th Company started with a lead of 53 points, which Gunner Burne, playing brilliantly, increased to 141. His best break was 31, which up to then was the highest made by a Service man in this tournament. Captain Cooney, who met Gunner J. Lord in the second game, had to get 110 points to make the leaders safe, not an easy task against such a formidable opponent as Lord, who was in fine fettle. Lord's best effort was a perfect 42, made nearly all off the red. Great excitement prevailed towards the end. Captain Cooney required 5 points, but only managed four, breaking down at a rather difficult screw shot, and Lord, getting into position, ran out winner by 250 points to 109 amid great enthusiasm. The climax of the evening came when the marker announced that the contest between the two teams had ended in a draw, each side having scored 1,338 points. The 88th Co. won four out of the six games. Final scores:—

88TH CO., R.G.A.		83RD CO., R.G.A.	
Gr. Burns	250	Gr. E. Lord	102
Capt. Cooney	109	Gr. J. Lord	250
Total score	1,338	Total score	1,338

A special committee meeting will be held to decide how the result is to be determined in the rather extraordinary circumstances.

EXHIBITION MATCH AT THE V.R.C.

A game of 600 up will be played on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m., at the Victoria Recreation Club between Gunner Lord and Sergeant Pitt to celebrate the opening of the billiard table, which the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook has kindly presented to the Club. Charges of $2 and $1 will be made for admission, and the proceeds will be given to War Charities. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., has consented to perform the opening ceremony.

CRICKET NOTES.

The Hongkong Cricket Club will entertain the C.R.C. this afternoon and should not have much difficulty in winning. The Club are a very strong batting side, and, as the Chinese bowling is none too good, the probability is that the visitors will get an opportunity to improve their fielding, while Pearce, Gray and Co. put on a big score. Ng Sze Kwong still heads the batting averages; but his play is none too convincing, and he has been favoured with more than his share of luck. Still, he might get going to-day, which is the only chance the C.R.C. will have of taking away one point.

The Civil Service team did not come up to expectations last week, but that was probably due to their unfortunate start and to bad judgment in running. To-day these mistakes will be remembered, and Craigengower, who might have made a draw on their form of a month ago, will probably be sent home pointless.

Graham and Grimmett in form are able to get the home side out for about 100, but there are no batsmen among the visitors likely to put up a score against Hamilton, Bird and Witchell. If the Civil Servants are to have a chance of winning the league they must make sure of the points and beware of any more draws. Punctuality in starting would help them a lot, as they are not by any means a fast scoring eleven and depend for winning matches on their bowlers getting the other side out cheaply.

The Navy and the University meet at Happy Valley. The sailors will be lucky after last week's display if they can make a draw. Rumjahn, Marley and Brayshay are all in form with the bat, as holiday matches have shown us, and Redmond, Marley and Brayshay are one of most formidable bowling combinations in the league, so that the Navy have a difficult task before them. However, the University have a pronounced "tail," and if their best men get out cheaply it is quite possible the sailors may score another sensational victory. Last week they did not field a very strong eleven, neither Commander Gibson nor the Rev. F G. Hastings turning out. With these two included in to-day's eleven the Navy would be quite a different side from the one which could only get 34 runs last week against Cripwell and Beakes.

The R.E. and the R.G.A. ought to have met to-day, but we understand the match has been postponed. This is a pity, because a match between these two sides would be very interesting.

Kowloon ground is still in the transition stage after the Fair and the team are not playing. Next Saturday, however, ought to see all 10 clubs engaged, and there must be no more breaks if the competition is to finish before the season is over.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong C.C. on their ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, P. Jacks, Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lieut. N. E. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme Thomson, and H. H. Tayler.

CRAIGENGOWER v. CIVIL SERVICE.

In this league fixture to be played on the Civil Service ground to-day at 2.15 p.m., Craigengower will be represented by:—W. Grimmett, Graham, Norin, Edwards, Manley, Sara, Thompson, Ford and Abbas.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There are no first division matches taking place to-day, that announced in yesterday's issue, between the Club and Royal Engineers, being due to a misunderstanding. There are, however, two second division matches, which will take place on the Club Ground at 2.30 and 4 p.m. respectively. Both should be worth watching. The one at 4 p.m. between South China Athletic and St. Joseph's College will, no doubt, attract a large crowd of spectators, and a great struggle should be witnessed. The Chinese team will probably win, but they will have to go all the way.

The recent success of the Kowloon team is gratifying to its supporters. The team is the most youthful in the league, but the players are all "stickers" and never give in until the final whistle sounds. Their perseverance was rewarded in their match with the 83rd Co. last Saturday, when they scored two goals in the last few minutes of play. The Staff and Departments, too, gained a welcome two points on Wednesday at the expense of the 87th Co., showing considerably improved form. The R.E. Reserves, which is the most improved team in the junior division, has gone up to second place in the league table, but it is still three points behind the leaders.

In first division football the Royal Engineers are, so far, the team of the season, not yet having lost a match in either league. They have twenty goals to their credit and only one against them. Such figures speak for themselves. The Defence Corps are getting well ahead in the United Services League, having played four matches and won four, but they have to meet the R.G.A. again, and have not yet opposed the sappers this season. The R.E. and R.G.A. meet on Wednesday next in the United Services League, and a well-contested game is certain, although the performances of the gunners has been rather disappointing to their supporters recently. The Artillerymen sadly miss the services of Garrod, who did such good work for them in goal last season, and their forward line is not yet quite satisfactory.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

South China Athletic *v.* St. Joseph's College—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dickenson.

Royal Engineers Res. *v.* Kowloon—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to Amara, Mesopotamia, containing the following:—187 shirts, 88 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 180 handkerchiefs, 189 pairs of socks, 7 pairs of knee caps, 20 pairs of mittens, 14 pairs of bed socks, 6 pairs of cuffs, 18 helmets, 22 mufflers, 8 caps, 24 milk covers, 30 surgical caps, 4 eye bandages, 9 shrouds, 480 rolled bandages, 31 face cloths, 24 mops and 1 fly catcher. To local troops 216 handkerchiefs were sent.

The following letters have been received:—

Glasgow, 19th October, 1918.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING,—I regret extremely having taken so long to acknowledge the huge case of comforts. The shirts, stockings, and pyjamas are beautiful, and will be of great use to the men. I am sending a lot to France and the rest to one of our hospitals here. At present I am not nursing, as I had a breakdown in May. Your gifts are of great value to the hospitals, all the articles are so suitable. The bandages, too, are very much required. I hope some of the men will write and thank you for the garments, but if they do not you may be sure it is not because they are not grateful, but because they are shy. Kindly accept the thanks of the Sisters and all who have the pleasure of distributing the gifts from the members of Union Church.—Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) G. M. MILLER.

3rd Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow, 22nd October, 1918.

Mrs. Hickling.

DEAR MADAM,—I beg to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, receipt of a box of "comforts," for use of the sick and wounded soldiers at this hospital, from your church work party.

The gifts are most acceptable and we are very pleased indeed to receive them.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) ALICIA HOPKIN
(Matron, T.F.N.S.)

"FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

THE SALE OF TWO CHINESE GIRLS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese, Chang Luk Sing and Leung Pui, were charged, on remand, with conspiring to defraud an old Chinese woman, living at Yaumati, of $500 by selling her two girls and afterwards taking them away.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence.

Chan Luk Sing, the first defendant, said that he had been away in Canton for some time and only returned to Hongkong on the 24th ultimo, when he was informed by a relative that his daughter and niece had been taken away by someone and sold as servants to a widow.

Mr. Hind—You remember the day when you saw your daughter and took her away from the house at Yaumati?—Defendant: Yes, it was on the 26th ult.

Tell us what happened there—When I went to Yaumati I saw my daughter standing on the verandah of a house. As soon as she saw me she called out and came running down the steps. Her cousin also came down and, crying bitterly, asked me to take them away. They told me that some person took them to the house and sold them to the old woman.

Did they tell you why they were sold?—Yes, they told me that they were sold as prostitutes, and they declared that they would rather die than become such.

Did they say that they had already been to a house of ill-repute?—No, they were anxious that I should take them away and were entreating me to do so. I pacified them somewhat and promised that I would go and get some money from my sister and then re-buy them; but they would not listen, and when I went away they followed me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist, defendant admitted that when he went before the Secretary of Chinese Affairs he did not mention a word about prostitutes.

Mr. Grist—How did you come from Canton?—Defendant: I came by boat.

Why did you tell the Secretary of Chinese Affairs that you came by train?—I did not tell him that.

Mr. Wood—How long has your daughter been in Hongkong?—Defendant: She has been here quite a long time, staying with her aunt.

Do you know the second defendant?—Yes, we have been working together at Canton.

Leung Pui, the second defendant, was next put into the witness-box. He said that he had been only five months in Hongkong. On the 26th of December he was walking along Temple Street, with the first defendant, when a little girl shouted out to them. A few minutes later the girl, accompanied by two others, came running down the steps and spoke to the first defendant. The girls were crying. He did not stop, but continued his walk. He then heard a commotion and ran away.

Mr. Grist—Did you know a girl called Tan Yew?—Defendant: Yes.

Did you not bring her over from Aberdeen?—Yes.

Mr. Grist was proceeding to ask another question as to the witness' conduct, when Mr. Wood interposed, saying: I do not think I can allow you that question, Mr. Grist. The defendant is protected by law from giving evidence as to bad character.

Mr. Grist—Were you present when the girls were taken away?—Witness: Yes, but I never saw the girls removed, as I had run away.

What induced you to run?—I did not run, I walked fast.

Why did you walk away fast?—Because I thought there was going to be trouble.

I suppose you were afraid of taking part in it. (Laughter.) What is the age of your wife?—She is fifteen.

The daughter of the first defendant was the next witness.

Mr. Hind—Under what circumstances did you leave the house?—Witness: I left the house and went out for a walk, accompanied by any cousin. We noticed a woman following us and later she accosted us and induced us to go over to the opposite side of the harbour. We stayed there for seven days. The woman did not tell us why she took us there; she only told us that we would be taken back to our home after we had spent a few days with her. On the 23rd of December I was asked to go to a house of ill-fame. I went there, my cousin accompanying me. We stayed the night there, and my cousin was seduced. The next morning I was sent to a family house and remained there. On the 26th December I saw my father in the street at Yaumati and ran down the steps to meet him. He asked me who had taken me there. I told him that I did not know. I did not tell him why I was brought there.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

Mr. Wood—Where is your mother?—In the country.

At this stage tears were coursing down the girl's cheeks. It was a pathetic sight to see the girl, who seemed ashamed to answer the questions put to her.

Mr. Grist—Why did you tell the Registrar-General that you were kidnapped in the country and brought to Hongkong?—Witness: I did not say that.

Did you not say that about ten days ago you were kidnapped and brought to Hongkong, and from here taken away to Yaumati?—I did not say that. I was brought down to my aunt's house.

Why did you say to the Registrar-General that you had no aunt living at San Pui?—I did not say that, as I was living with her.

The second girl was also examined and corroborated the statement made by the previous witness.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday next.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated January 4th, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 28th December, and after the holidays our local market opened steady and fairly active, but, yesterday, after the publication of a statement, by the Board of Directors of the Indo-China Co., that there was no foundation for the rumours of amalgamation, which have been current here for some weeks, our market suffered a severe setback. This has checked business to a great extent in other markets than Shipping shares. So far the slump in price of Indo, has not affected London, from where the price of Deferred shares is cabled at £36. Shanghai market has been quiet but firm. Singapore market for Rubber shares shows an improvement in almost all lines.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	$ 4.40 ex. div.
Ayer Panas	11.00
Glenealys	2.40 ex. div
Kedahs	4.10
Kempas	8.75
Malako Pindas	2.75
Malakoffs	4.40
New Serendahs	4.65
Sandycroffs	4.60
Tapahs	21.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/6½. Bar Silver is quoted at 42⅞. Sterling T.T. is 3/6½. Singapore T.T. is 129/-. Shanghai T/T is nominal at 67½ and the Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills is nominal at 68.

BANKS.—Sales of Hongkong and Shanghais have been made from $600 down to $590 and further shares are obtainable at $595.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Sales of Unions are reported at $740 and there are further buyers. North Chinas can be placed at Tls. 115. Cantons are on offer at $300. Yangtszes remain nominal at 3205 with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires are in demand at $122½. Hongkong Fires have sellers at $310.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China Deferred show more than the usual fluctuations. Market remained steady until yesterday, when the publication of a denial of amalgamation rumours weakened the whole position and caused a severe slump in prices. Only a moderate business has since been put through and price, after touching $155 for March, has since firmed up and we close with buyers offering $160 for March delivery. Douglases have been done at $74 and $73 and close steady. Steamboats came to business at $17½ and are now wanted at $17⅞. Star Ferries are unchanged at $28½ nominal.

OILS.—Nothing is reported. Shells are wanted at 112/-. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 14. Ural Caspians are offering at 20/-.

REFINERIES.—Only a small business has been done. China Sugars are quiet and close with buyers at $93. Malabons are to be had at $36.

MINING.—A good demand both locally and from the Straits has caused an improvement in Raubs to $2.50, after business done at $2.40. Tronohs remain nominal at 317/-. Kailans are on offer at 40/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved their position and sales have been made up to $127 and corresponding rates forward. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at $99, but more shares are obtainable. Shanghai Docks are offering at Tls. 73.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Market remains quiet and no business is reported. Centrals and Hotels both have buyers at $90. Lands are quoted $90 nominal. Humphreys are wanted at $53. West Points are nominal at $61.

COTTON MILLS.—Prices show a further advance and Ewos are in demand at Tls. 167½ (ex-div. of Tls. 20). Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 123½, as are Yangtszepoos at Tls. 7.90. Kung Yiks are nominal at Tls. 16½. Orientals can be placed at Tls. 44.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A small business has been passing in Cements up to $7.80. Providents have been done at $7½ and Electrics at $48. Trams came to business at $6.20 and could now be placed at $6.25. China Lights are in demand at $3⅞ and China Borneos at $7. Dairy Farms have buyers at $27½. Steam Laundrys have improved to a buying rate of $3. Ices could be placed at $151. Watsons have been placed at $5½. Powells remain on offer at $6½.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 29th January.

INTIMATIONS

COMMUNITY PLATE

"The Arlstocrat of the Dining Table"

STOCKED IN

FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES

GUARANTEED

50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.

THE ADAM *in* COMMUNITY PLATE

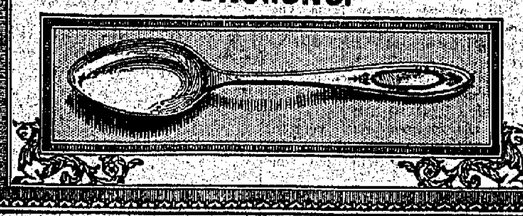
WE think this is one of the most exquisite designs in silverware we ever had the pleasure of showing our customers.

Inspired by those great architects and decorators, the ADAM Brothers, the Community ADAM is distinguished by a charming purity most satisfying to live with.

We should like you to see it, even if you are not planning to buy new silverware now. In chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces.

At your service for 50 years.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.



[18

LENNOX PROCTER & GAMBLE CINCINNATI SOAP

LENNOX SOAP IS PURE.

Lennox Soap contains no harmful chemicals to rot cloth fabrics.

Compare its weight and price with other Soaps.

Ask your dealer for it, or write to—

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. —Telephone 1990.

[118

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

ARTISTIC

FURNISHING FABRICS

CHINTZS.
CRETONNES.
CASEMENT CLOTHS.
CORDUROYS.
PLUSHES. VELOURS.
SERGES. REPPS.
TAPESTRIES.

PATTERNS GLADLY ON APPLICATION.

[80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM" LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"OPHIR"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 10th Jan will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th Jan. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th Jan., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1918. [1467

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th Jan. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918. [1477

LOST.

A AMETHYST NECKLACE somewhere between the Hongkong Hotel and MacDonnell Road. Will finder please return to—

Box 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,

and receive reward. [1485

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day admitted MR. P. M. NOLASCO DA SILVA as a Partner in our Firm, which in future will be carried on under the style or Firm of WORCESTER, LAMMERT & SILVA.

WORCESTER & LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1472

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st of January, 1918, the Business heretofore carried on in Hongkong under the Style of E. PABANEY will be carried on by CURRIMBHOY & Co., LTD.

P.P. E. PABANEY.
A. B. AVASIA,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal:—Miss BENDELACK, M.A., Dip. Ed.

School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.

Thorough English and Chinese Education. Fees moderate. [1459

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PERRY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1396

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 421 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12383/12055 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1461

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 11 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Tientsin and Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5/- in the £ will be:—

ON £20 BONDS.		s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)		12.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	2.	0
Net amount payable		9	0

ON £100 BONDS.	£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)		0.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	1b.	0
Net amount payable		£4.	5 0

ON £500 BONDS.	£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)		15.	0. 0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	3.	10. 0
Net amount payable		£11.	5. 0

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
[1450

WANTED.

A LADY STENOGRAPHER for a Mercantile Firm. Good prospects for the right applicant. Replies to be addressed to—

"C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1488

WANTED.

BY a Japanese Firm, an ENGLISH or AMERICAN GENTLEMAN to Teach English for two hours daily.

Apply to—

Box No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1473

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE Seeks Employment in a Mercantile Firm, as Assistant Bookkeeper. Holding good references.

Please reply to—
"M."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1435

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with excellent cuisine and attendance To Let in the Hill Districts.

Apply— "EXCELLENT,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1475

TO LET.

LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of the OLD SUPREME COURT.

Apply to—

NORONHA & Co.
[1476

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1273

TO BE SOLD.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK. Six rooms.

Apply— C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department, Hongkong.
[1474

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply— DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1458

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED, MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 191, PRINCE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

EGGROMO, 5TH JANUARY, 1918.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AFTER the many revelations of German treachery which have been made to the world during the past three and a half years it seemed incredible that anyone could possibly retain any vestige of belief in Teutonic honesty or sincerity. Consequently, when Messrs. LENIN, TROTSKY & Co. usurped the control of affairs in Russia, and, with a cynical contempt for the Pact of London, immediately made peace overtures to the Central European Powers, opinion was divided as to whether they were deliberate traitors or merely crazy visionaries. The speech which M. TROTSKY has delivered to the Central Committee of the Soviet now makes it clear that they must be regarded as fools rather than as knaves. Evidently they laboured under the delusion that Germany was genuinely anxious for a cessation of hostilities on the basis of "no annexations" and "no indemnities," forgetting that, while this might be a very excellent arrangement from the enemy's point of view if carried out on all fronts, it offered little advantage when limited to Russia, which occupies no enemy territory, save Arabia, and has neglected the advice "to keep her powder dry." M. TROTSKY, with his eyes at last opened to the true character of those with whom he is dealing, declares emphatically that Russia will never agree to "the hypocritical peace proposals of Germany." The rupture in the negotiations has arisen through the refusal of Germany to evacuate Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia unless and until the people of those territories demand that she shall take that course. On the face of it this appears a reasonable attitude in view of the Russian Government's acceptance of the principle of the right of all the peoples of Russia to "self-determination," including separation. In point of fact, however, it is merely a device to hide Germany's predatory designs. Already it has been reported that the Government of Courland has passed a resolution in favour of incorporation in the German Empire, and it is safe to assume that similar expressions of opinion would be manufactured in the other territories concerned. Realising this, the Soviet declares that the scheme shows that the German authorities are adopting "their old annexationist policy." The free affirmation of the will of the populations of occupied countries—the Soviet points out with unanswerable logic—is impossible until the fugitive populations return. The German delegates' allegation that the will of these peoples has already manifested itself is without foundation, because it could not be expressed freely under martial law and a military censorship. In these circumstances the Soviet appeals to the peoples of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey to insist on a "democratic peace." As well might they appeal to "the man in the moon," for until the military dictators of those nations are discredited by defeat their ascendancy is not likely to be challenged by their disciplined and submissive pawns. It will be extremely interesting to watch developments. M. TROTSKY threatens that unless the Central Powers accept his conditions it will be "urgently necessary courageously to defend the Russian revolution." In the disorganised state to which he and his followers have reduced the nation this will not be an easy task, unless, sobered by its experience, the present Administration invites the co-operation of those whom it has sought to crush for opposing its pacifist policy. Such a reunion is what the true friends of Russia would wish to see. Apprehending the possibility of this, however, the Central Powers may deem it prudent to adopt a more accommodating attitude for the present in order to leave themselves with a freer hand on the Western Front, and defer until a more convenient season a final settlement with Russia. Even though there may be little cause, in any circumstances, to fear a Russian offensive for some time, the continuation of hostilities would immobilise a considerable number of Austro-German troops and prevent their employment elsewhere, besides depriving the Central Powers of a potential source of much-needed supplies.

The raffle for the Victor Victrola was drawn last evening. Ticket No. 93, sold by Messrs. Moutrie & Co., secured the prize. The raffle realised $810.

Candidates for the recent Matriculation and Local Examinations are informed that the results will be published in the Hall of the University to-day (Saturday) at noon.

A Japanese clerk, employed in the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has reported to the Police that his office has been broken into and money and stamps, to the value of $718, stolen from his desk.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Pupils of Belilios Girls' School, $10; Woo Pak Kwai, $5.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 4th.

SPECIAL PARLIAMENT AND NANKING.

Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has requested the M.Ps. to consider whether it would not be better to re-establish the special Parliament in Nanking.

GENERAL LUNG AND FUKIEN.

A message from Swatow stating that Li Hoo-ki, Tuchun of Fukien, has wired to the Peking Government asking them to order General Lung Chai-kwong to attack Kwangtung at once, so as to remove the menace to Fukien. Li is said to be in a state of alarm because he has heard that the Canton troops are approaching the province, and General Lung's invasion of Kwangtung has not yet met with much success.

The Tuchun, Mok Wing-son, has decided to send a second army to oppose Lung Chai-kwong.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

After issuing the mandate ordering an armistice the President has again wired to Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Shum Chun-huen requesting them to represent the South-West at a peace conference at Peking. They have replied that the conference must be held at Shanghai or Nanking. The President is requested to send representatives thither at an early date, as the South-West is quite willing to maintain peace and order.

BOMBARDMENT AT CANTON.

A MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.

From one o'clock yesterday morning Canton was under a vigorous bombardment by gunboats. Firing is stated to have commenced at Whampoa and to have continued for some hours. Numerous reasons are given for this bombardment. One is said to be the refusal of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to leave the city.

It is stated that the acting-General, Mok Wing Sun, issued an order for the arrest of some of the important members of Sun Yat Sen's party, several of whom were subsequently arrested. He also demanded that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his party should leave Canton immediately. As the order was not complied with the Commander-in-Chief, Ching Pik Kwong, fired at the castle near Koon Yam Shan, in which Sun Yat Sen is supposed to be staying. Several gunboats opened fire, but, it is stated, only blank ammunition was used and no damage was done.

Another report states that Dr. Sun Yat Sen went to Whampoa by the gunboat *Yu Cheong* (1st Squadron), which was suspected by the forts of Yu-Chu and fired at. She at once replied with shells. After explanations had been given by the authorities the incident closed.

Another message states that the Commander of the gunboat *Kong Koo*, who was bribed by General Lung to run away, proposed with other commanders to do the same thing. The *Kong Koo* and two other small gunboats were steering away at about 3.30 a.m. when they were caught sight of by the forts. The ships were stopped and asked for their passports. They then opened fire at the city and at the forts in order to make good their escape. Shells dropped in the city and the authorities at once declared martial law. The casualties were very slight.

Still another message states that a number of the troops of Li Fook Lam (Defence Commissioner of Kwong-Chow and Wai-Chow), disguised as robbers, were arrested and shot by the Tuchun, Mok Wing Sun, the other day. Angry at this, Li suggested to Admiral Ching Pik Kwong that the Tuchun should be dismissed. Li also proposed to fire on the city in the morning and lead his army against the Tuchun. Fortunately, the Tuchun, who was informed of the matter, did not order the fire to be returned. The trouble ended at about 8 a.m. and order was restored.

The Chief Officer of one of the Canton-Hongkong boats stated last evening that there were two Chinese torpedo destroyers in the harbour at seven o'clock yesterday morning. While his boat was lying alongside the wharf, he suddenly heard the sound of firing, and, going on deck, he saw smoke issuing from the guns on board the destroyers. The guns were all uncovered and there seemed to be a lot of excitement. Men were running hither and thither on deck. He also noticed several gunboats anchored in the harbour, but he could not say whether they participated in the bombardment. There was no excitement of any sort in the harbour, the sampans and the other boats plying as usual. The passengers on his boat seemed to regard the incident as a huge joke, and were running about trying to get a better view of the firing. When he got to the city he was surprised to find the people walking about the streets or travelling about in rickshas, etc., quite unconcerned, as if nothing out of the ordinary was happening.

There have been various rumours afloat in the city of Canton itself. One rumour was to the effect that Lung Chai Kwong, a former Governor of Canton, had arrived with a large fleet of gunboats with the intention of invading the city. When the firing commenced the people said that it came from his ships. Another rumour was that there was trouble with the Army, and that the soldiers were firing on the city.

A gentleman who arrived in Hongkong by train yesterday said that the Canton station was surrounded by machine-guns. The authorities were expecting an attack at any moment and were in readiness to repel it. People were, however, allowed to travel as usual.

The Chief Officer of another steamship, which left Canton at 8 a.m., said that he was disturbed from his sleep at 4 a.m. by the sound of firing which appeared to come from the mainland. A few gunboats also took part in it. A couple of Chinese torpedo-boats, which were lying on the south-western bend of the river, got ready for action and eventually steamed to the north, where he thought the firing was proceeding.

A large number of people arrived from Canton last night by train. Many of them said they preferred to be in Hongkong at the present moment.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

OUR KING'S BEHEST.

"The King, you say, has sent a proclamation,
A splendid, kingly message to us all;
To all the people of the British nation
(How strong it sounds, that call!)
Swells it a royal command, above war's rattle,
For men and arms in still more great array?"
Calls he for yet more ships built strong for battle?"—
"He asks us just to pray."

"To pray! The message surely is mistaken,
The words, perhaps, have not been read aright;
To ask for men, with nerves by fear unshaken,
To join the fight
Would be, of course, within our comprehension;
But does the strangely-worded message say,
How long the royal request would claim attention?"—
"It asks for just one day."

"One whole long day to lose one's recreation,
The life of this dull corner of the earth!
(Though all men grant that prayer, in moderation,
Holds excellence and worth.)
But is there reason given for inviting
To Sabbath prayer in this old-fashioned way?"—
"The soldiers in the trenches have been fighting
For more than just one day."

"It seems so much to ask of subjects loyal,
To please, though doubtless 'tis a kingly whim!"—
"Perchance he thinks the red blood stains the soil
For us, not just for him."—
"But must we lose whole hours of glorious weather?"—
"Perchance he thinks the trenches may not be
So pleasant as to kneel in Church together,
With hassocks for the knee."

"But even those to whom Prayer comes habitual,
They may not worship in the royal way!"—
"He names not creed nor sign nor form nor ritual,
He only says to pray.
To spend an hour or two in supplication
That Right may triumph and that War may cease;
To ask our fathers' God to guide the nation
Into the paths of peace!"

G. J.

Hongkong, January 4th, 1918.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

TUCHUNS OPPOSE RESTORATION OF THE OLD PARLIAMENT.

SHANGHAI, January 4th.

Tso Kun and 14 Tuchuns have wired to Government opposing the restoration of the old Parliament and demanding that the special Senate should revise the system of Parliament and convene a new one.

Li Chun has wired to the President stating that Luk Wing-ting's representatives left Nanking for Nanning and announcing that he had communicated to Luk Wing-ting the Government's opinion about Parliament and withdrawing the Army.

The Cabinet has ordered Chang Kwai-tsee to go to Pookow with his army.

JAPANESE LOAN FOR CHINA BANK.

The Government will devote the Japanese loan of $10,000,000 to the China Bank.

A telegram from Canton was received yesterday at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha office in Hongkong stating that firing commenced at Whampoa at three o'clock in the morning, between the Yunnan soldiers and other parties, whose identity is at present unknown.

CITY QUIET.

The Captain of one of the night steamers which arrived in Hongkong at 11.30 p.m. last night stated that when his boat left Canton at 4.30 p.m. the whole city seemed to be quiet.

When passing the front reach, however, he heard the sound of firing, though it was impossible to say from what direction owing to the sky being overcast and hazy. The firing in the morning seemed to be directed solely at Sun Yat Sen's residence. The two torpedo-boats which were cruising about the harbour steamed to the scene of the firing, but returned soon after without having participated in it. There was no excitement whatever and the people remained calm.

The Captain said that one of the officers attached to the British Consulate was proceeding in the direction of the firing, but was stopped as soon as he had reached the wireless station and was advised not to proceed.

THE WAR.

THE TURKISH OFFENSIVE IN PALESTINE.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT BY BRITISH TROOPS.

BRESTLITOVSK PEACE COUNCILS.

GERMANY'S HYPOCRITICAL PROPOSALS UNMASKED.

ITALIAN HOSPITALS BOMBED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO FRATERNISE.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The Germans attempted to fraternise on New Year's Eve, displaying during the day messages lifted above the parapet. One of these was intended for the Australians' consumption, and suggested that as the Germans were giving the Russians peace, perhaps the "Anzacs" would be glad of peace also, upon which a burst of firing shattered the notice-board.

GREETINGS TO AUSTRALIANS.

Subsequently, about midnight, the Germans threw over a large number of grenades. Accompanied by a barrage by machine-guns they sent up a fine display of Very lights of all colours along the whole length of the front, and a tremendous bass voice roared three times in succession, "A Happy New Year, Australia!"

EARLIER CABLES.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed night-raiders in the neighbourhood of La Bassee, taking prisoners.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY LOSES FIVE THOUSAND.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters at Jerusalem, telegraphing on the 30th ult., says:—The record of the last few days' fighting, which drove the Turks helter-skelter from their immensely strong positions, was a great achievement.

The Turks opened the offensive on the night of December 26th, strengthened by a Caucasus Division. The enemy troops had been told that Jerusalem was lost forever if the attack failed. Besides this appeal to their religious fervour, they were told that abundant food was awaiting them.

The first attack was delivered on our right flank at one in the morning. Then there were repeated attacks, but they all failed against the firmness of the British defenders.

There were eight attacks round the Kent position at Tel El Ful, and still more furious assaults east of Jerusalem, which were equally unsuccessful. Here the fighting lasted the whole day without ceasing, hand-grenades being chiefly used, and hundreds of Turkish dead were left before the British positions.

The British casualties were astonishingly small. Meantime, our Higher Command had prepared a counter-stroke, and forces were detached against the Turkish communications towards Bireh and Ramallah.

The troops had to advance over most difficult country, where the guns were dangling over precipices when being hauled into position, and the men at some places had to cling to one another's shoulders on steep rocky terraces.

A detachment of Yeomanry surprised the Turks, who were preparing for attack, and bayoneted over one hundred.

By nightfall of December 27th our troops had advanced two and a half miles on a nine-mile front, a remarkable feat in such terrain. The advance continued most rapidly on the 28th, position after position falling into our hands. When the various British forces were linked up on the 29th they had seized all the highest points on the Judaean watershed.

The Turkish losses during the three days' fighting are estimated to be at least 5,000.

There are a number of Germans among the prisoners.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRO-GERMANS BOMB HOSPITALS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy bombed two hospitals at Castel-Franco and Veneto and killed 18 patients.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, in a foreword to the current Board of Trade *Journal*, outlines a programme of the Board's extended activities towards increasing oversea commerce, including the dissemination of up-to-date information from all parts of the world.

The *Journal* states that the new Department of Overseas Trade will control the Board of Trade Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire and the Foreign Office's Commercial Attache Service within the Empire and the Foreign Office's Commercial Attache Service. It is intended to extend the Trade Commissioner Service to India and some of the principal Crown Colonies, which will greatly increase its commercial purposes.

The *Journal* describes the new system of distribution of information under the pledge of secrecy to traders and manufacturers regarding possible importers in certain foreign countries of British manufactured goods. The idea is the outcome of the Enemy Trading Act. Ten thousand traders have already availed themselves of its use, all of whose *bona fides* have been doubly checked with the assistance of the leading commercial organisations. Even more confidential and more secret is the special register, which provides wider information regarding trade openings abroad, reports on foreign competition and various oversea industries.

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Lord Rhondda, in a speech, stated that the Food Ministry was willing to make grants in order to encourage the establishment of communal food kitchens. The food situation need occasion no alarm, as the scheme for compulsory rationing is nearly complete, and would be applied after it had received the Cabinet's sanction.

The margarine output would shortly equal the pre-war figures, the tea supplies would soon improve, and the prices would be reduced. He foreshadowed a considerable temporary shortage of meat.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PROPOSALS BITTERLY UNMASKED

PETROGRAD, January 3rd.

M. Trotzky, addressing a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviets, mordantly unmasked what he described as the hypocritical peace proposals of Germany.

He declared that his Government and workers would never consent to such conditions as Germany wished to impose. If the Central Powers did not consent loyally to the free disposal of the destinies of the Polish and Lettish nations, it would be urgently necessary to courageously defend the Russian Revolution.

After M. Trotzky's speech, the Soviets passed a resolution declaring that the refusal of the Representatives of Germany to admit the free right of oppressed nations and colonies, seized before the war, to dispose of their own destiny signified that the German authorities are adopting their old annexationist policy. Austria and Germany refuse to guarantee immediately and irrevocably the removal of their troops from Poland, Lithuania, Courland and parts of Livonia and Esthonia. The free affirmation of the will of the populations of the occupied countries is impossible until the populations return. The allegation of the German Delegates that the will of the peoples of these countries has already been manifested is without foundation, because the peoples of the occupied countries could not express their will under martial law and a military censorship. "We defend the right of Poland, Lithuania and Courland to dispose of their own destiny really and freely. We say to the peoples of Austria, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey: 'Remember that the conclusion of an immediate democratic peace will depend, above all, on you. All the peoples of Europe look to you who are exhausted and bled by an unprecedented war that you will not permit the Austrian and German Imperialists to make war on Revolutionary Russia for the subjection of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Armenia.'"

Subsequently, the representatives on all Fronts were telegraphically summoned to Petrograd. They admitted that the situation on the Fronts is distressing, but declared the Army would defend the Russian Revolution; but they demanded bread and boots.

PETROGRAD, January 3rd.

The Bolshevik News Agency, referring to the Brestlitovsk proposals, says that Articles I. and II. were German proposals, to which the Russian Delegates refused to agree.

[The Articles are as follow:—

I.—Russia and Germany should declare the state of war ended and that both nations were resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship. On condition of complete reciprocity *vis-à-vis* her Allies, Germany was ready as soon as peace was concluded with Russia and the Russian armies were demobilised, to evacuate the present positions and occupied Russian territory so far as no different inference may result from Article II.

II.—After the Russian Government, in accordance with its principles, has proclaimed for all peoples of Russia the right of self-determination, including complete separation, it takes cognisance of the decisions expressing the will of the people demanding full state independence and separation from Russia for Poland, Lithuania, Courland, portions of Esthonia and Livonia. The Russian Government recognises that these manifestations must in the present circumstances be regarded as expressing the will of the people and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in these districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply the question of evacuation is not such as provided in Article I, a special commission shall, in accordance with the Russian idea, arrange for ratification by plebiscite on broad lines, without any military pressure whatever of the already existing separation proclamations.]

The Russian Delegation expressed views in a statement the text of which substantially agrees with the sixth section.

[This was cabled as follows:—

VI.—There must be no economic restraint after the war. "This condition is of the greatest importance in the preparation for amicable relations between belligerent countries."]

RUPTURE IN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

M. Trotzky's speech to the Soviets is the first official news received in London that the peace negotiations are ruptured. Even yet, the terms to which M. Trotzky takes exception have not been disclosed, but it is apparently true that Germany adopts the attitude that Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Esthonia have already expressed a desire to be annexed to Germany, and that, therefore, Germany must remain in occupation of these regions.

This may be inferred from a remarkable article published in the Soviet organ *Izvestia*, and reproduced in pamphlet form in the German language by the governing authorities with a view to distribution among the German troops at the front.

The article, which is headed, "The Mask Is Torn Off," declares that the conditions submitted to the Russian Peace Delegation show that all the Austrian and German promises of a democratic peace are unconscionable lies."

After describing various exhibitions of the "mailed fist" in Poland and Lithuania, by the enslavement, shooting, and starvation of the population, the article says that only German barons and Polish landowners ask for annexation to Germany. These are the people whom Austria and Germany assume speak for the entire population as regards self-determination, which, in this sense, means nothing but the violation of the will of the mass of workmen and indigent peasants. The German Government desires to "free" the peoples on the Russian Western Frontier from the Russian Revolution and subjugate them with German capital, impose the Austrian monarchy upon Poland, and make German duchies of Lithuania and Courland.

The article concludes:—On such basis the Russian Government can never enter into negotiations. The mask has fallen, and the word is now with you, German soldiers and workmen. Rise, soldiers of Germany, for a revolutionary struggle against a prolonged war. Fire no further shot on the Russian Front; do not be the executioners of Russians and the Revolution; let not a single regiment proceed to the other fronts. If you wish a general peace, enable the people to come to their senses.

MESOPOTAMIA AND ARABIA.

The returned Russian Delegates state that the Germans insist upon retaining the Russian industrial centres now occupied until a general peace is concluded, and that one of the primary eventual German peace conditions will be the evacuation of Mesopotamia and Arabia.

THE SHOOTING OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

The Revolutionaries were shot after the Roumanian troops had occupied Leovo and other villages in Bessarabia.

The Ukrainian Rada has handed over the Jassy-Ugeni railway to the Roumanians.

No supplies are being sent to the Fourth Army, whose Ukrainians do not recognise General Tcherbatcheff and the Rada. It was the Military Revolutionary Committee of this Army which was invited to Jassy, where it was arrested and one member shot.

The Roumanian Legation, replying to M. Trotzky's threat, says:—"We are not aware of the events at Leovo, but there were conflicts with Russian troops in Roumanian territory which were intolerable. Moreover, the whole Russian Divisions were pillaging and burning. Hence the Roumanian Government was obliged to intervene."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEPOTS AT ARCHANGEL.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The *Times* Correspondent at Petrograd states that the British and French depots at Archangel have been broken up and their ships withdrawn.—

RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

M. Litvinoff, a prominent London Russian associated with the Russian Political Exiles' Society, holds the post of Russian Government Commissioner in London.

PALACE IN SPAIN DESTROYED

MADRID, January 3rd.

The Palace at La Granja has been destroyed.

A number of houses adjoining are on fire.

The water-pipes were frozen, and it was impossible to use the hose.

A few treasures were saved, but the losses are immense.

LATEST CABLES.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

MADRID, January 3rd.

The King has dissolved Parliament, and the elections have been fixed for February 17th. The meeting of the new Parliament is fixed for March 3rd.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOARD OF TRADE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

LONDON, January 3rd.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. Wardle has resigned the secretaryship of the Board of Trade.

A DENIAL.

LATER.

Mr. Wardle has denied that he has resigned.

THE MAN-POWER CONFERENCES.

LONDON, January 3rd.

A deputation of *employés* received by Mr. Lloyd George demanded that the Employers' Associations be represented at the conferences between Labour and the Government on the subject of man-power.

BRITISH PRISONERS RETURNING FROM GERMANY.

ROTTERDAM, January 3rd.

Two hundred and thirty-five disabled British war-prisoners from Germany have arrived.

Three hundred and seventy civilians are expected to-day, all bound for England on board Dutch steamers.

LABOUR'S POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The Labour Party has issued a draft report outlining its policy after the war and the reconstruction to be considered at a party Conference in June. The report says that a new social order must be constructed, based, not on individualist or capitalist production, but on co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all; and not one of enforced dominion over subject nations, subject colonies, subject classes, and subject sex, but on equal freedom. It recommends the universal enforcement of a minimum wage, the immediate adoption of a scheme to secure the employment of soldiers and war-workers on demobilisation, by the establishment of public works; the reduction of working hours to a maximum of forty-eight weekly.

The report demands the nationalisation of mines, railways, electricity, and insurance, repudiates a protective tariff and insists upon a levy on capital.

BRITISH AIR COUNCIL.

LONDON, January 3rd.

It is officially announced that an Air Council was established to-day, and includes Lord Rothermere, President; Major-General Trenchard, Chief of Air Staff; Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, Deputy Chief of Air Staff, and Sir William Weir, Director-General of Aircraft Production.

AMERICAN WAR RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The recommendations made by the American Delegates at the Paris Conference to their Government includes:—That the United States exert all their influence to secure entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war; inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the Allies can be greatly hastened by the unison of the United States in the shipping programme, that the Government and the people of the United States bend every effort to accomplish this result by systematic co-ordination of resources, men and material; that the greatest amount of tonnage be devoted for the transportation of American troops; that a definite plan be formed for the active utilisation of the American naval forces.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Sir Edward P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, has resigned in order to maintain political unity in war-time and to obviate the danger of a revival of party issues in view of the forthcoming general election.

The war policy of the Coalition Government is unchanged.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA.

RESIGNATION TENDERED LAST SPRING.

WASHINGTON, January 3rd.

The resignation of Sir Spring Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, was tendered during Mr. Balfour's visit to America last spring.

AMERICA AND SCANDINAVIA

WASHINGTON, January 3rd.

An agreement has been reached to send a quantity of necessities to Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The commandering of the British Museum is being reconsidered in view of the complaints.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Respecting the collection for the Fund for the relief of British prisoners-of-war to be taken at Union Church on Sunday evening, it is rightly and naturally asked whether our gifts are sure to reach their intended destination.

May I, therefore, of your courtesy, have a word upon the subject?

It may be assumed that a certain amount of leakage must occur, but careful enquiries show that it is really very small, and that by far the greater part of the parcels sent out duly reach their addressees. Even, however, if the amount which miscarries were considerable, we should still be under obligations to continue the work, for there is abundant evidence that it means not simply an acceptable addition to internment rations, but escape from actual starvation to tens of thousands of our fellow-countrymen. An appeal from Mr. H. W. Slade appeared in our local Press. May I quote his closing words, for we have lately received a fresh appeal and they are still applicable? "We are much in need of funds," he says, "and the least we can do for our prisoners in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria is to keep them from actual starvation. Of course the Germans ought to look after their prisoners themselves, but they won't, and we have no means of compelling them to."

At the office of our War Charities Committee there may be seen hundreds of post-cards from individual prisoners acknowledging the receipt of parcels which our contributions have paid for. Could these be publicly exhibited, they would touch every heart and make us even more willing than, I am sure, we are to take thought in the midst of our comfort and abundance for those who are, all too literally, "ready to perish."

I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any contributions which may be kindly sent by friends unable to be present at the service.—Yours, etc.,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

Union Church, January 4th, 1918.

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT.

Distribution of 1,000,000 Three-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your "Harlene Hair-Drill" Three-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant, and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?



After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" and Cremex Shampoo Powder from all Bazaars and Drug Stores in all parts of India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent direct on receipt of price from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20-26, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C. 1, England. Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order, and include sufficient to cover postage.

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

The gift parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the Hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fats.
2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

No hair trouble can defy the soothing, strengthening effect of "Harlene" and its scientific method of application, "Hair-Drill."

Prove the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for yourself without cost. The Gifts referred to above will be sent you immediately you post the coupon below.

Don't continue to suffer from

1. Scalp Irritation
2. Complete or Partial Baldness
3. Thin or Falling Hair
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6. Scurf or Dandruff

Untidy, Wiry Hair

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE Ltd. 20-26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, England.

FREE.



Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Three-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4 annas in stamps for postage.

NOTE TO READER. Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had sorrowfully seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking or raising, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES are SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.

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THERAPION

LITTLE STORIES FROM FRANCE.

SNAPSHOTS OF AMERICA AT THE WAR.

[BY JAMES W. PEGLER.]

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, FRANCE.

Just an ordinary country cross-roads somewhere in France, with one weather-beaten sign pointing eastward and another to the north. It is a great spot in American history, whether history ever admits it or not.

On a mean, rainy night not long ago America's first troops to enter the trenches in the great war turned off at that cross-roads. They left their old world when they passed that spot and dropped down the hill in darkness and rain to their new world of shells and bullets, mud, sleet, gas and the flickering night-lights that hang overhead, throwing a glare on No Man's Land.

Some of the Sammies didn't come back. And when they marched into the gloom beyond the cross-roads they all knew perfectly well that some weren't coming back.

THE LONG WAIT.

They were brought up to the rear areas several days before entering the trenches. The orders were secret in the strictest sense. Commanders were the only ones who knew when the orders would come to move up to the trenches. After twenty-four hours of waiting in damp, musty billets the Sammies began to explore their villages. There was a reaction from the nervous tension of their first night near the front. So they prowled around the villages on friendly terms with the civilians; they bought little souvenirs and waited.

Just at dusk one night they were ordered to move. Soon afterward a long line of machine-guns trailed out of one village. The mules splashed through mud and water and the wheels grated on the hard road bottom beneath the muddy surface. Hunched up on the limbers the drivers sat with slickers pulled over their heads. The gun teams walked beside the limbers. Their feet were soaked before the first mile was covered, and they might not get a chance to change socks for days.

Some French soldiers came out of a café near the cross-roads. The open door threw a slice of yellow light across the road, revealing the steaming mules, the camouflaged limbers, and their complements of Sammies, likewise glistening as the rain rolled off their waterproofs.

PROMISE FULFILLED.

One Frenchman yelled "Vive l'Amerique!" The others stood silent as if watching the fulfilment of America's promise.

The line came to the cross-roads in time to see the last of the riflemen swallowed up into the darkness. They followed after, and the rolling kitchens brought up the rear, dropping sparks from the grates as the wheels dipped into muddy ruts. The sparks sizzled and went out.

To those who stood at the cross-roads there came the sound of a marching column, gradually diminishing.

A field ambulance whirled past like an excited cockroach. The single lamp at the cross-roads threw a light on the eastward signpost. It said "Blankville, six kilometres." A little over three miles.

Blankville is in the German lines.

* * * * *

The French people applaud anything American, whether it's American or not.

To-night an impersonator ran through his list of celebrities, living and dead, at the local theatre. There was a Kitchener, a Lloyd George, a Poincaré, and a Douglas Haig.

"My next will be General Pershing," he announced, and disappeared behind the screen to the tune of wild applause.

He re-appeared as Pershing—in a Belgian officer's coat, a Serbian cap, British spiral puttees, and wearing a grey moustache that drooped like Sorry Tom's.

He might have been Hindenburg or Cadorna for all the resemblance to Pershing. But the house went wild—which proves the point.

* * * * *

Our bands play some tunes better than they toot the "Marseillaise," but they play the French anthem better than the poilu bands play ours.

Five Sammy bands crashed into the "Marseillaise" one at a time as Marshal Joffre passed down the line of troops during his review. The first two were "très el punke," to quote one mule-driver's French. The other three played better—almost as well as the average French soldier band.

But when a band of poilus the same afternoon attempted "The Star-Spangled Banner" the anthem was camouflaged under a lot of unconventional trills and musical flourishes.

Neither side did as well with the other fellows' hymn as it could have done with its own, but we mangled the "Marseillaise" less than they tortured "The Star-Spangled Banner."

* * * * *

Sammy is trying to learn French, but he hasn't much use for the latest dictionary to appear in camp. He hasn't the time, inclination, money, or capacity to try out this vocabulary.

It contains about 300 words with the French equivalents. Among the 300 are thirty kinds of drinks, including red wine, white wine, Rhine wine, Burgundy, champagne, claret, port, rum, brandy, and Benedictine.

As a sop to prohibition the list ends up like a lunch-counter menu with "tea, coffee, milk," and you almost expect to find "Tables for ladies" at the bottom of the page.

* * * * *

Railway engineer regiments will help the army doctors to save the lives of wounded Sammies. The man with the spade and pickaxe will do his bit to keep the wounded moving once they start from the temporary dressing-stations just back of the front lines.

Light railways run right up to the dressing-stations from the field hospitals, situated back where the shells don't fall so thickly. The lines must be kept clear to save the lives of gravely wounded men. If a section of track is buried or knocked sky-high by the burst of a Boche 380mm. shell, the engineers will be there to uncover the rails or insert a new length of track and ties.

It is a dangerous job the engineers will tackle. When the fight is on and the Boche warms up our back areas with shellfire, some engineers will be giving their lives to keep the light railways clear and save the lives of others.—*Daily Express.*

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

WHAT IS A "GOOD" HUSBAND?

[BY A BACHELOR.]

The only good word that has ever been said by a wife of a husband—and even that was strictly qualified—was by the charwoman who, asked by a coroner, "Was your husband a good husband?" replied, "Good! I should think he was good. He was more like a friend, he was, nor a husband."

As a bachelor, whom some of his friends think still not too old to become a husband, I am anxious to learn what constitutes a "good" husband before I commit myself.

My friends are of such varying temperaments that some of them ought to be "good" husbands. My friend Jones ought to be a "good" husband. I have, indeed, always looked upon him as a pattern, proper even if painful, to be imitated by any bachelor entering matrimony. Jones catches the 9.3 every morning, works all day in his office, catches the 6.9 for home, has never been late for dinner, sits in his chair each evening until 10.30 (except on raid nights, when he sits in his cellar until all is clear), reads the papers again to discover, if he can, what "giving them ——" means, and then goes to bed. Incidentally, he keeps up a good home, educates four children, dresses Mrs. Jones, and puts something into war loans.

But Jones is not a "good" husband. Mrs. Jones told him so—pleasantly but quite pointedly—on the last occasion I dropped in upon Jones for a pipe together.

Where Jones apparently fails in being a "good" husband is in his very Jonesishness. There is too much of the 9.3 and the 6.9 about Jones to make him a "good" husband. "Fred thinks that life is clockwork, Mr. Bachelor," purred Mrs. Jones.

* * * * *

My friend Brown is not a "good" husband. Mrs. Brown told him so, pleasantly but quite pointedly, on the last occasion I dropped in for a pipe with Brown. Where Brown fails in being a "good" husband is in his Brownishness. There is too much irregularity about Brown to make a "good" husband.

"You would hardly believe, Mr. Bachelor," said his wife to me, while Brown scraped his pipe into the waste-paper basket, "what a difficult man he is to live with. One morning he comes down to breakfast at 8.30, the next morning at 9.30. One evening he comes in early and wants tea, the next evening he keeps dinner waiting an hour. One evening he wants to talk when I want to read. The next evening he wants to read when I want to talk. One day he writes me an unexpected cheque, saying, 'Go out and buy yourself something nice,' the next day he says, 'We must retrench.'

"No, Jack"—she turned to Brown, who had finished scraping the pipe and was tearing off a leaf of a fashion journal for a pipe-spill—"you think that you are a good husband, but you are not a good husband."

Then there is my friend Robinson, whose wife says that she is a martyr to his golf mania; and my friend Smith, whose wife says that she is a martyr to his not having a hobby, such as golf; and my friend Green, whose wife says that the children come first in his thoughts; and my friend Oliver, whose wife says that he is the sort of man who never ought to have had children; and my friend Jenkins, whose wife says that he is always at clubs; and my friend Perry, whose wife says that if only he would go about with other men he would broaden his mind; and my friend Harper, whose wife says that he is always interested in other women, which is a poor compliment to her; and my friend Blaker, whose wife says that he never recognises the existence of other women, which is a poor compliment to her; and my friend Berry, whose wife says that he is so irritable; and my friend Carter, whose wife says that he is so absurdly placid; and my friend Bolton, whose wife says that his bride is his tobacco pipe; and my friend Lake, whose wife says that he would be a better husband if he smoked, like other men; and my friend Vernon, whose wife says that he grudges her dress money; and my friend Walters, whose wife says that he is always insisting that she shall be better dressed. And then there are the wives of many other of my friends, who say vaguely that their husbands are not "good" husbands because they are "not like other husbands."

What I want to know before ruining some woman's life is, What *is* a "good" husband?

SOLDIERS AND INCOME-TAX.

An important Army Council instruction dealing with the question of soldiers' pay and income-tax has recently been issued. It is pointed out that in the case of members of the military forces of the Crown deductions for abatement, life assurance, and children are now to be made, first, from earned income other than Army pay; secondly, from unearned income; and, lastly, from pay. Those who are in receipt of income other than Army pay, and who desire to benefit by the concession, are therefore recommended to furnish a return of their total income. A further concession to officers has been approved by which an allowance from the pay taxable on account of cost of uniform will be granted.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

KORNILOFF'S MOTIVES.

"In the Russian papers there is much evidence that, however mistaken General Korniloff may have been in his judgment, there are no grounds whatever for impugning his motives. It was clearly his belief that only the establishment of a military dictatorship—he emphatically denies that it was ever his intention to take the whole burden of this on to his own shoulders—could save Russia from the dangers which threatened her. What these dangers were he indicated in an army order posted in Mohileff just before his surrender.

In this order he said it had come to his knowledge through documentary evidence, the reports of the Russian counter-espionage, intercepted telegrams, and personal observations, that the explosion at Kazan, which caused the destruction of more than a million shells and 12,000 machine-guns, was undoubtedly the work of German agents, who had also spent millions of roubles on the disorganisation of the mines and factories in the Donetz coal basin and the south of Russia. The Russian counter-espionage in Holland had reported that the Germans were preparing the following measures with the object of dealing Russia a death-blow—a simultaneous attack along the whole front, the precipitation of a rebellion in Finland, the blowing up of the bridges over the Dnieper and Volga, and the organisation of a rising of the Bolsheviki in Petrograd. At a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Winter Palace in Petrograd, Kerensky and Savnikoff had both warned him to be careful in what he said, as some members of the Cabinet were not to be trusted. He also had serious grounds to suspect treachery and the action of German money in some of the irresponsible organisations which were exercising an influence on the policy of the Government. It was in view of all these things that he decided "to save the country or die at his post."

The explosion to which General Korniloff referred was only one of many similar mysterious incidents. Great damage was done and 20,000 shells destroyed by a fire at the Westinghouse works at Petrograd, and even the official organ of the Metropolitan Soviet remarks on the curious coincidence that at the moment of the outbreak the fire alarm, the telephone, and the hydrants were all found to be out of order. If the brigade had not seen the fire from its watch-tower the destruction would probably have been much greater. A few days earlier 45,000 shells had been destroyed by fire at another factory in the Petrograd district.

BETTER HOUSES AND HIGHER RENTS.

NATIONAL SCHEME OUTLINED.

The technical conference set up by the National Housing and Town Planning Council on November 16th submitted to the Local Government Board its interim report on the problems likely to present themselves for solution in housing and town planning at the close of the war. The conference took as the basis of their inquiries the statement by Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, that the number of houses likely to be built by the State for the working classes in the first year after the war was 300,000 for England and Wales. This estimate does not cover the pressing needs of Scotland.

The report says it will be necessary at the close of the war to ask the tenants of the new houses to pay higher rents than those current before the war. For this reason the new houses must be made attractive, to be well worth the extra rent charged. The following points to be observed in all plans adopted by local authorities for cottage building are presented:—

The houses should be broad rather than deep, to secure ample light.

Back extensions are better avoided; all the rooms should be brought under the main roof.

Three bedrooms should be provided in all the new houses.

The houses should, as a rule, be provided with parlours.

Each house should have a bath, with hot water.

Ample window space should be given and windows carried as near to the ceiling as possible.

A layer of concrete, or other approved impervious material, should be laid under all floors to prevent damp rising, and a proper damp-proof course should be provided to all walls.

The level of the ground floor should be above the level of the ground immediately surrounding.

The assistance of women with close knowledge of household economy should be sought in regard to details of interior construction, such as the design of the stairs, the provision of cupboards, larders, and storage accommodation.

The report recommends that the Government should be advised to lend or grant money "only when the 'lay-out' of the estate or area, on which the housing scheme is to be carried out, meets with approval of the Local Government Board, has been prepared on town planning lines, and is in conformity with a general outline town plan for that portion of the district of which the housing scheme forms a part."

In rural planning the report urges the Government to make conditions of housing loans and grants-in-aid for rural housing schemes as follows:—(1) That there shall be a proper 'lay-out' scheme submitted; (2) open spaces shall be provided; (3) cottage gardens of not less than one-eighth of an acre per cottage; and (4) careful grouping for future extensions.

An investigation is recommended to ascertain what steps (if any) can be taken to keep the brickmaking industry alive, so that sufficient stocks of bricks may be available at the close of the war. Measures of the most vigorous kind should be taken to secure a great increase in the cutting and seasoning of timber in various areas of probable supply.

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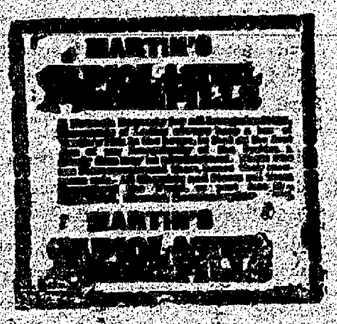
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DR. MARTIN'S SPECIFIC PILLS

OUR LONDON LETTER.

AN ANSWER TO CRITICS OF THE NAVY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 8th.

Considered from any point of view the Italian *debacle* is a very nasty jar for the Allies. In the last few days some attempts have been made to represent what has happened as of only slight importance; on the other hand, there is a tendency to exaggerate the possible effects. But neither of these extremes is correct. What has happened is part of the fortune of war, and as such has to be faced with a brave spirit. We have had similar misfortunes before, and it is by no means improbable that we shall have them again. There was, for instance, the smashing blow against Serbia in 1915, and coupled with this the drive against Russia. Last Autumn the Allies had to look on at the devastation of Roumania; and this year not only has Russia been out of the war for all practical purposes of offensive action, but she has lost Riga and control of the islands in the north. It is necessary to preserve a sense of proportion.

A DRAMATIC STROKE.

This success of the German thrust against Italy has given us what may be called a black week, the sombre colouring of the picture being due to the dramatic suddenness of the onslaught. Its immediate effect will be to put new heart into the Austrians, acting now as always as the humble servants of the Huns. Before this happened there was reason to believe that Austria was preparing to negotiate a separate peace, and in the circumstances Germany, as the leading partner in the Central Alliance, had to do something striking to prevent disruption. The blow has succeeded beyond even what must have been the most sanguine hopes of the enemy, the Italians having lost in just over a week more than they won by heroic sacrifices and splendid devotion in over two years' heavy fighting. Many reasons are given to account for the unexpected collapse of the resistance of a portion of General Cardona's troops, who were affected badly by "rot" in a military sense, and it is most probable that the kind of peace propaganda which goes under the sinister name of Boloism had a principal part in bringing about the disaster.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

Sir Eric Geddes, who has risen meteor-like to be the First Lord of the Admiralty, has given a complete answer to the critics of the Navy. He has heaped confusion upon a section of the Press and some of our politicians who are always asking, "What is the Navy doing?" Following the sinking of a couple of British torpedo-boats and a convoy by two fast German cruisers which darted out of port on a dark night and raced back again, there was the usual demand to know whether the right men were in charge at the Admiralty. Of course, the critics discreetly omit to say who in their opinion are the right men, or why the light of genius is hidden under a bushel. They never descend to details. Perhaps nobody would trouble much about what is said in this connection except that such talk is apt to create doubt in the public mind as to the real work of the Navy. But because nothing spectacular has happened since the Battle of Jutland it is darkly hinted that something must be wrong with our Naval strategy.

A MASTERLY SURVEY.

In a masterly survey Sir Eric Geddes told the House of Commons what the Navy is doing by day and by night, in fair weather and in foul, on all the oceans of the world. It came as a surprise to many to hear that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines have been accounted for, and that during the last quarter while the "unrestricted" warfare has been at its height they have lost as many U-boats as during the whole of 1916. "At present," he said, "one may be justified in feeling that the enemy's attack on our trade is held, and is being mastered, and in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that he will fail." At the same time he uttered a few words of warning. "We must lay our plans for a long war," said Sir Eric Geddes, adding, "I see no signs of its being a short one." This statement will help to dispel the pleasant visions of an early peace which have been raised recently by several Ministerial speeches on public platforms. His figures illustrating the magnitude of the Navy's task were astonishing, showing, as he remarked, that the Service does not work in the limelight; and he concluded one of the most remarkable maiden speeches on record by declaring in Nelson's phrase that the frontiers of England are still the coasts of the enemy.

THE FIRST LORD.

Sir Eric Geddes, who, started life as a railwayman, is big physically, and he talks as one expects a big man to talk, moderately and with confidence and good humour. Although he had not previously addressed the House of Commons, he was not in the least nervous. He read his speech from beginning to end from large sheets of foolscap. At another time the idea of a man addressing Parliament in that way would have evoked a tremendous amount of comment; but nobody seems to pay any attention to departures from precedent in these days. After all, a speech on British Naval activities, as on any other momentous question of the hour in war time, should be very carefully prepared, and the effect of every word thought out beforehand. But as a piece of oratory Sir Eric Geddes in the House of Commons was just like the chairman of a trading concern addressing the shareholders.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE GREAT KIEL MUTINY.

GERMAN SAILOR'S STORY.

[FROM THE "DAILY EXPRESS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT AMSTERDAM.]

Kiff Adolf Weigat, assistant boatswain of the Kaiser's Dreadnought *Kronprinz*, of the Kaiser's Dreadnought Kronprinz, who has managed to reach Holland after being involved in the Kiel affair, relates the following story of that mutiny:—

"Early in September 145 of us were ordered to join the submarine school to be trained as 'sea-worms,' and a similar number from the *Schleswig* received the same instructions. We all wanted to disobey the order, but we knew that a sailor of the *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, a man named Lindmann, had been sentenced to twelve years' hard labour for refusing to serve in a submarine, and this made us on board the *Kronprinz* think twice. The crew held a meeting, and finally it was decided that we would only leave the ship if we were forcibly compelled to do so.

"The sailor who brought about that decision was a man named Heilmann, whose wife had been sentenced to two years' hard labour for having organised a hunger march in Düsseldorf.

DEFIANCE.

On September 7th, at 9 a.m., we were all ordered to be ready to move to the submarine school. When I got on deck with my luggage I only saw the sailors who were on duty there. Lieutenant Müller, who had been waiting for the men were leaving, asked me where they were. I rushed downstairs and found my men in their quarters, some of them playing cards, and others sleeping in their hammocks. 'What does this mean?' I asked. 'It means,' Heilmann answered, 'that we don't think of leaving this ship.'

"Then about seventy men went on deck to have it out with the admiral. What happened there I never shall forget. Admiral von Schmidt, Lieutenant Müller, and Able Seaman Raul stood there waiting for the mutineers. When the admiral saw us he came up with a fiery red face and began to curse us, whereupon Heilmann strode in front of him and said something I could not understand. The Admiral flew in a passion and was about to box Heilmann's ears, when Heilmann struck him a terrible blow in the stomach, and the admiral collapsed. Some shots followed—I do not know who shot first. I only saw Raul draw his knife and pounce on Heilmann. Before he could reach him, however, two of the mutineers seized Raul, who was thrown unceremoniously overboard.

REVOLVERS FIRED.

"The other men looked quietly on. A few minutes later six or eight officers, led by Captain Reichold, came on deck and began to fire their revolvers on the crowd of men, who responded with revolvers, knives, and fists. It was a harrowing sight, and the deck was soon running with blood. The result of this dramatic scrimmage was that seven officers, including Admiral von Schmidt, were thrown overboard, and Heilmann and eleven other men were severely wounded. I was savagely attacked by an officer for trying to reach the captain's deck, but I hit back with all my force, and left the man spitting blood.

"Most of the crew, though they knew what was going on, remained quietly playing cards below. Some of the men let down a boat and picked up Admiral von Schmidt, but Raul and the others were allowed to drown.

"The same evening two police cutters arrived alongside, and all the men allowed themselves to be arrested without further ado. Heilmann was taken to the naval prison hospital. There must have been a general plot, for similar scenes occurred at the same moment on board the *Schlaswig* and also inside Kiel Arsenal. We were to be court-martialled two days later, but I managed to get away. Before leaving Germany I heard that six of the leaders of the *Kronprinz* mutiny had been shot, and all the others were sentenced to twenty years' hard labour, while I was sentenced in absence to ten years. This was only the second revolt, but you can take my word for it that more are coming, and not only in the navy."

SENTENCES IN HEART PILLS CASE.

The trial of George Harry Bishop, 46, doctor; Benjamin Goldberg Grantway, 47, surveyor; and John Trichter, 35, clerk, upon the charge of conspiring to defeat the provisions of the Military Service Acts, was concluded before Mr. Justice Shearman at the Central Criminal Court. The jury found the defendants *Guilty*. Dr. Bishop and Grantway were sentenced to 12 months' and Trichter to three months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Next year's British Industries Fair, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, will be considerably larger than those of previous years. The last two Fairs were held in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, and although they were admittedly a success the space available was insufficient to meet the demands of exhibitors. In many cases applications for space had to be cut down by 60 per cent. The 1918 Fair, which will open as usual on the last Monday in February, and remain open for a fortnight, is to be held in premises near the Tower Bridge belonging to the Port of London Authority. Owing to the war exhibits will be restricted to trades dealing with china and earthenware, glass trade, fancy goods, paper, stationery and printing and toy and games trade. Some idea of the space at the disposal of exhibitors may be gained from the fact that the area would be sufficient to allow two Rugby football matches to take place at the same time.—H.B.

FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONT.

UNITY OF DIRECTION.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The lack of interest and stinted education in history and geography has told very hardly against the British Empire in this war. Not only the leaders of public opinion have been thus handicapped, but the newspaper-reading public finds it most difficult to understand the course of events and to appreciate the arguments which are used to recommend certain political or military measures. An idea has crystallised more or less that all the military and political personages responsible for its direction on our side are divided into two schools. The one, which is supposed to be the orthodox military view, insists, and has insisted, upon the concentration of all our efforts against the German army entrenched across Northern France, while the other is supposed to favour the alternative scheme of striging down the members of the hostile confederacy which are weakest, and then gradually closing in upon the arch enemy. The two schools are popularly known as the advocates of the Western front, or the advocates of the so-called side shows.

There is considerable justice in the above rough-and-ready diagnosis of two schools of thought which have obtained credit in exalted circles, but it is not generally appreciated that in all wars, and, indeed, in all battles, there must be side shows, just as in a game of chess. The true art consists in knowing how much force to put into the side shows and how much to retain for the focus of the struggle. Moreover, what is prudent and perhaps necessary at one phase of a campaign is impossible or foolish at another date. Finally, the manner in which military enterprises are executed almost invariably surpasses in importance the strategy which directs them. Some "gambles" are "legitimate," and some are not; it requires the highest skill in the art of military statesmanship to decide such questions, especially in a war of such magnitude, nor can the military aspect of the case be divorced from its other aspects, political, diplomatic, and naval, for an instant without inviting disaster. The wisdom of operating in the Balkan Peninsula, and the whole policy which inspired the Dardanelles campaign, depended on all these considerations intertwined. Without naval predominance the enterprise was impossible, without adequate troops, adequately equipped, and commanded by an adequate leader, it was foolhardy. On the goodwill or hostility of Bulgaria its ultimate success depended.

SITUATION IN FRANCE.

From a purely military point of view there is much to be said for exerting our utmost strength against the Germans in France. To begin with, we have got them there in position ready to be attacked. A German defeat in France, if inflicted on the centre, not on the extremity of their line, would be absolutely fatal to the Central Empires, and end the war. Another very urgent consideration is that transporting troops and material is a very difficult problem, which increases with the distance, and the Germans in France are by far the nearest enemies to strike at. On the other hand victory in France demands a lot of conditions which the Franco-British High Commands have not yet succeeded in solving, and which they do not seem likely to solve in the next few weeks.

This brief recital of the factors of the chief military problem gives but a faint idea of the complexity of the case and of how many conflicting interests and opinions have to be considered before the final decision can properly be taken as to the locality where our principal efforts should at any given moment be directed. There are, however, some general principles which can quite confidently be deduced from the German successes. Unity of direction is above all things essential. Ultimate military success, not some transient political objective, should be the reason for every important move.

GENERAL NIVELLE.

A myth has been sedulously circulated that the present Prime Minister attempted last winter to place the British Army under the command of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle, and that nothing but the defeat and consequent discredit of Nivelle saved the British Army from this disaster. What actually happened was quite different. After the losses suffered by the French at Verdun and by the British in the series of Somme battles from July to November, 1916, which were very sanguinary, it became clear, even if there had been any doubt on the subject before, that the British and French must act in closer combination if they were to have a chance of penetrating the German lines in France. General Nivelle proposed, in January, 1917, that the British and French armies should pool their reserves for a tremendous blow against the German centre. He further proposed that on this battlefield and to dispose of these reserves one chief should be in command. He professed himself quite ready to serve under the British Commander-in-Chief if the two Governments so decided, but laid stress on the essential condition of a single will directing the operation in question. He further drew attention to impending events in Russia and elsewhere as additional reasons for striking hard with a minimum of delay. After repeated conferences and much waste of time the proposals of General Nivelle were accepted in some degree at the Calais Conference, but were never put in practice. The two armies delivered their attacks on separate sectors in April, 1917. Allenby at Arras and Nivelle on the Aisne won important victories, stormed strong positions, captured many thousand prisoners, but each army fell short of penetrating the German fortified zone, and was finally held up by rearward positions. General Nivelle is justified in asserting that his contention was proved correct by the tragedy of the event. On the other hand, the British authorities were no doubt correct in one important question. Neither the state of the weather nor the necessity for making good the losses of the Somme made it possible to begin the offensive campaign on a great scale before April 9th, 1917. In fact, this date was hazardously early under the circumstances.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

BRITISH OR FRENCH CHIEF.

In the hostile league the Germans occupy the undisputed pre-eminence. There can be no manner of doubt as to whether the German or Austrian General Staff is best fitted to control the fate of both armies. On our side it is not quite so simple. The French are commanded by a general who has displayed the greatest capacity and skill: he is supported by colleagues and a General Staff who have spent a lifetime in the study of warfare on a great scale. Our Army before the war was organised and designed for such campaigns as it waged in Egypt and South Africa. These experiences inevitably shaped its methods and formed its leaders. With some rare exceptions the French generals and the French army as a whole would not approve of the supremacy of any of the British generals over their forces, and the scheme of another committee as a clearing-house for joint plans and proposals is, in the opinion of the Prime Minister the most that can be done for the present towards securing the unity of control which unquestionably is needed to retrieve the military situation. Britain occupies the same position in the Entente, except on the military side, as Germany does in the Central League. It is her Navy, finance, trade, and population that enable the war to be carried on; nor are her land forces numerically much inferior even to the French, so that reluctance to place our forces in any degree under French direction is quite intelligible. Moreover, there are technical difficulties in combining the armies of two nationalities in the same theatre which are certainly formidable when the operations are on the present scale. And yet the problem must be solved.

The joint action of British and French troops on the Italian front may pave the way for combining the reserves of the two great armies, when a supreme crisis arises, more or less in the manner proposed by General Nivelle. In former wars which have lasted several years some general has almost invariably stood out whose talents and powers of leadership have silenced rivalry. Such a leader was Wellington. But for this universal agreement to be achieved at the Franco-British Headquarters there must be a free interchange of information and ideas, and adequate opportunities must be afforded to the principal military leaders of the two countries to know one another well and to appreciate one another's capacity. In our present situation the Commander-in-Chief who was believed to be capable of changing the face of affairs should, and probably would, be frankly accepted if only he made his appearance in the Supreme Council of the Allies.

BANE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE NOTORIOUS "ORDER NO. 1."

The following is a translation of the notorious "Order No. 1," a document which has been the primary cause of all the insubordination in the Russian armies:—

1st/14th March, 1917.

For the garrison of the Petrograd Military District, to all soldiers of the Guard, of the Army, of the Artillery, and of the Fleet, to be immediately and punctually carried out, and to the workmen of Petrograd for their information.

(1) In all companies, battalions, regiments, parks, batteries, squadrons and self-contained services of various military administrations, and on ships of the Navy, Committees are to be elected immediately from the elected representatives of the lower ranks (privates) of the above-indicated military units.

(2) In all military units which have not yet elected their representatives to the Council of Workmen's Deputies one representative is to be elected from each company, the same to appear with written credentials at the State Duma by 10 a.m. on 2nd/15th March.

(3) In all its political activity a military unit is subordinated to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and to its own Committees.

(4) The orders of the military commission of the State Duma are to be executed only in such cases where they are not in disagreement with the orders and resolutions of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

(5) Every kind of weapon, such as rifles, machine-guns, armoured motors, etc., must be at the disposition and under the control of the Company and Battalion Committees, and not in any case to be given up to officers, even on their demand.

(6) In the ranks and in the execution of service duties soldiers should observe the strictest military discipline, but outside the service and the ranks in their political, general civil, and private life soldiers cannot in anything suffer any diminution in those rights enjoyed by all citizens.

In particular the standing front and the obligatory salute are abolished off duty.

(7) Similarly, the addressing of officers according to their rank: "Your Excellency," "Your Honour," and the like is abolished, and is replaced by the address: "Mr. General," "Mr. Colonel," etc.

Rude treatment of soldiers by any military rank of any sort, and in particular addressing them in the second person singular (*tutoyer*), is forbidden, and every violation of this injunction and also all misunderstandings between officers and soldiers must be brought by the latter to the notice of the Company Committees.

The present Order is to be read in all companies, battalions, regiments, naval regiments batteries, and all other commands, combatant and non-combatants.

THE PETROGRAD COUNCIL OF WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DEPUTIES.

ABOUT PILLS.

Many people have no hesitation in taking a dozen bottles of medicine in liquid form prescribed by a doctor but view with alarm the suggestion to take a course of pills. This misapprehension is no doubt due to the impression that pills are merely purgative, which may be correct in some instances. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**, however, are not merely purgatives, acting upon the bowels only, but contain more important properties, which correct all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, and the Stomach, evidence of which is not wanting. Thousands of testimonials sent us voluntarily and gratuitously verify our statements of what Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will do and are doing every day. You will find neighbours, friends and relatives everywhere who have been restored to health and who can testify to the marvellous blood-purifying and healing properties of these Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have come to stay. They are an efficient, reliable and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. They are sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

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For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. R. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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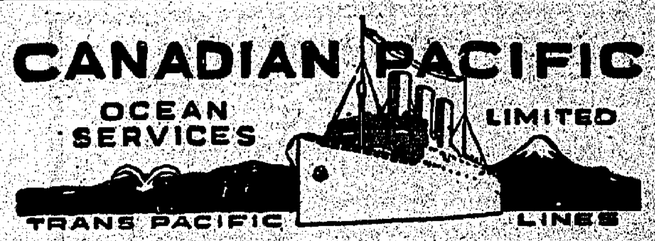


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SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Wednes., 9th Jan., D'light.
HAIPHONG	"TAISANG"	Friday, 11th Jan. 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Jan., 3 p.m.
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ADDRESS	FROM
Baker, W. C., Hongkong Hotel	Brooklyn
Chanahee	Darwin
Chentgchong	Bangkok
Elwin, Carlton	Singapore
Hopon, Rue Taytauchaung, No. 147	Cholon
Koohung, Wing On	San Francisco
Kow Yow Kye, Kungsap St	Singapore
Liangtai c/o Swire	Shanghai
Mayeda Matsutaro	Taipeh
Mugchow, 67, Queen Street	Calcutta
Sheldon, c/o American Consul	New York
Sunwingsonong	Victoria, B.C.
Vacher	Namdinh
Ward, Alfred, H.S.M. *Tamar*	Plymouth
Veyon	Vancouver

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ADDRESS	FROM
Hoagh ngiong, 3 Store, Sohan Street	Amoy
Shun Hing Loong	Shanghai
Urgent, *Tamon Maru*	Kobe
Neetcchoang	Shanghai
Yungtaidoorg, Tonghuula	Shanghai

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. Festival of the Epiphany, 6th January, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Matins 11 a.m. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Alcock; Psalms 71 (Robinson); Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Hayes in F; Hymns, 1 (A. 12), 165, 2 (T. 370). God Save the King. Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Festal; Psalms, Turle, Tallis and Rimbault; Magnificat, Barnby (13th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Woodward (14th evening); Hymns, 79, 78 and 74.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 6th January, 1918. Epiphany Sunday. Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Arnold, Chant No. 14; Psalms 71, Mornington, Chant 221 W. A. *N.B.* Verses 15, 16, 19 and 20 in unison; T. Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Jubilate Hayes; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Hymns, 52 (Tune 554) 567, 48 (Tune 214 A. and M.) and (First and Third verses in unison). Evening Prayer at 6. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Psalm 71, Mornington, Chant 221, W.A. *N.B.*—Verses 15, 16, 19 and 20 in unison; Magnificat, Stainer, Chant 393 W. A.; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns 47, 680, 279 and 599 (First and Third verses in unison). Vesper Hymn.

UNION CHURCH: Kennedy Road, Sunday Services: January 6th. Morning Service 11. Psalm 100; Hymns 477, 571, 484, 227; Subject: Hope, and its Foundation; 12. Communion Service. Evening Service 6. Service for special Prayer and Thanksgiving in accordance with the King's message. Psalm 46, "God is our Refuge." Magnificat, Bunnet in F. Hymns: "For all the Saints," "Lord God of Hosts," "God Save the King." Collection on behalf of the Fund for the Relief of British Prisoners of War. Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 6th January:—Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer (Special Form of Service) Holy Communion and Sermon at 11. Preacher, Dr. Baronsfeather of the (C.M.S., Pakhoi.)

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

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WEATHER REPORT.

January 4th, at 12.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Light decrease of pressure have occurred at the majority of stations reporting; the anti-cyclone has probably moved slightly northwards.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Hook	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Haiman	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH JANUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	30.16	2		NNW	4	0
Nemuro	6 a.						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagoshima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Linl'jma	"						
Bonin Island	"						
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.39	23	87	NNW	7	0
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.45	21	100	SSW	1	b
Gutsiaft	"	30.40	28	100	NW	1	b
Sharp Peak	"	30.29	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	"	30.25	46	71	NE	1	r
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5 a.	30.24	55	71	E	4	r
Tsichu	"	30.15	40	—	—	0	r
Tainan	"	30.14	52	—	N	4	o
Koshun	"	30.11	61	—	NE	7	o
Pescadores	"	30.15	73	—	NNW	7	o
Canton	6 a.	30.26	39	64	N	2	b
Hongkong	"	30.21	49	86	N	1	b
Gap Rock	"	30.20	—	—	NNE	4	o
Macao	"	30.11	45	68	N	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.						
Hollow	"						
Pakhoi	"						
Phuliem	7 a.	30.24	50	45	NE	4	b
Touraine	"	30.12	61	—	NE	2	o
Cape St. James	"	29.95	70		NNW	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	30.01	66	92	E	4	r
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.88	70	67	E	4	o
Legaspi	"	29.87	73	96	NE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.82	75	98	NW	2	r
Iloilo	"	29.81	73	94	NNW	4	o
Surigao	"	29.80	75	96	—	0	o
Guam	4.30	29.98	75	—	NE	1	b
Labuan	6 a.	29.77	76	95	SW	2	b

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1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 4th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.18	30.21	30.18
Temperature	55	49	52
Humidity	34	36	21
Wind Direction	ESE	North	North
" Force	3	1	1
Weather	b	b	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd 55

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th 49

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th January, 1918.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time	Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	5	m 1 22	5 9	m 8 29	2 6
		2 8 a	5 1	9 25 a	4 0
Sun.	6	m 2 19	4 6	m 9 4	2 9
		3 45 a	5 4	11 3 a	3 6
Mon.	7	m 3 29	4 1	m 9 33	3 1
		4 23 a	5 9		
Tues.	8	m 5 13	3 8	m 0 20	3 0
		5 16 a	6 4	m 10 14	3 3
Wed.	9	m 7 19	3 7	m 1 15	2 3
		6 5 a	6 8	m 10 54	3 4
Thurs.	10	m 8 17	3 9	m 1 59	1 6
		6 51 a	3 8	m 11 43	3 4
Fri.	11	m 9 2	3 9	m 2 31	1 0
		7 40 a	7 9	0 31 a	3 3

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12500	FRIDAY, Jan., at 11 A.M.	18th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATSUTA MARU Capt. Insley	16,000	SUNDAY, Jan., at 11 A.M.	13th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA				
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Tsuruga	18,000	WED'DAY Jan.	9th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
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For Further Information, apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,900 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY,	28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	6th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	WED'DAY,	9th Jan., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	17th Jan., at 8 A.M.

These Four ocean Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE Nos. 744 and 745.

48

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4TH JANUARY, 1918

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$595, sellers $630, sales		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurance.—				
Canton	$50	$300, sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$12½, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310, sellers		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$25	T. 115, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$7.40, sales		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$80	$205		$21 for 1915
Shipping—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73, sales		$10 for year ending 30'6 17
		$17½, buy.		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$17½, sales		
Indo-China Prof.	$5	$33½, buyers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$10e, sellers		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30'4'17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$92½, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P50	$36, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$99, s. & s.		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$12?, sales		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 73, sel.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30'4'16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$80		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$90		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$81		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langka	$19	Tls. 14, buy.		T. 1 for year ending 31'10'16
Shells	£1	112/-, buy.		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	£1	26/-, sellers		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30'6'17
Raubs	£1	$2½, buyers		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	31/3		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T.167½,xdiv. buy.		T. 20 for year ending 31'10'17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 10½		T.0.90 for year ending 30'11'16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 44, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 123½,buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30'6'17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 7.90, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$7, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$27½, buyers		$2 for year ending 31'7'17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7½,7.80,sal.		60 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$15, s. & b.		$3 for year ending 28'7'17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$150, buyers		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½, sellers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31'5'17
Hongkong Trams	$5/-	$6½, buyers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30'4'17
Do. New	$1	$0.90		35 cents for year ending 31'5'17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3½ buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$12		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½, sales		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.40 x.d.	60 p. c.	—
Ayer Pannas	$5	Jan.	$11.00	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.40 x.d.	25 p. c.	—
Kedah	$1	April	$4.10	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$8.75	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$2.75	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.40	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.15	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.60	20 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 6½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 4th.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/-5
Bank Bills, on demand	3/-5
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/-5
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3/-5
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1½
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1½
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	41[illegible]
Credits, at 4 months' sight	430
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	7[illegible]
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	139½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	144
On Singapore—On demand	129
On Batavia.—On demand	163
On Haiphong.—On demand	¼ % pm s.
On Saigon.—On demand	¼ % pm s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	51
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.50 s.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$42.00
Bar Silver per oz.	43

Subsidiary Coins'	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 ,,	$0.00 Discount
Canton 20 ,,	$6.85 ,,
Canton 10 ,,	$0.00 ,,

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WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS, [87

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (½ Paid up) Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Peracchi.

HEAD OFFICE,
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BANKERS:
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel No 2852
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [1463

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
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LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

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On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

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For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	...	...	£1,500,000
Subscribed ,,	...	...	1,125,000
Paid-up ,,	...	...	562,500
Reserve Fund ,,	...	...	300,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [637

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed		Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up		,, 20,000,000
Reserve Funds		,, 5,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKIO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI-KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PIHAN, SHIN-CHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMARABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918 [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital		$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

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CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for Home Remittances.
Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [168

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